

CYNOGLOSSUM AMABILE IN MASSACHUSETTS.—Although publication of the occurrence of a new weed or a casual garden escape, as one's chief contribution to literature, suggests the ebb tide of botanical activity, such records are desirable, as foreign plants often become an established part of a regional flora.

While exploring the West Chop section of Marthas Vineyard, Massachusetts, in the fall of 1932, the writer noticed a group of rough, blue-flowered plants growing in the low, waste ground of a clearing in the woods. Characteristics of the family *Boraginaceae* were clear, but the plant did not seem to fit the manual description of any native or generally introduced species. A specimen was submitted to Mr. C. A. Weatherby, of the Gray Herbarium, who immediately pronounced it a *Cynoglossum*, later determining it to be *Cynoglossum amabile* Staph & Hammond, a native of southwestern China.

This Chinese Forget-me-not is well known to florists as a garden plant, but this appears to be the first record as an established escape in North America. Doubtless the garden refuse from a neighboring estate was dumped in the clearing, and this sturdy growth of a dozen or more plants followed.—S. N. F. SANFORD, Boston Society of Natural History.

COLOR VARIATION IN A MISSOURI COLONY OF *HEPATICA ACUTILOBA*.—In those species in which there is a marked variation in the color of the flower, it would be interesting to know if this variation is correlated in any way with the distribution of the species. *Hepatica* is a promising genus for such study since large numbers of individuals often occur together on a single hillside and a color census can be taken very quickly. *Hepatica acutiloba* is found in varying shades of blue and pink as well as white. Like Mr. Weatherby,¹ I have found that a variation in exposure may change the flower color from a bright pink to an almost pure white. I have never, however, found a blue to be changed to a pink or vice versa. In Missouri, *H. acutiloba* is near the south-western limit of its range and large colonies of individuals are seldom met with. Near the "narrows" of the Big River, near Eureka, Missouri, there is however a colony of several hundred plants in one of the deep ravines of that region. On March 14, 1931 a color census was taken of the 74 plants

¹ Weatherby, C. A., *Rhodora* 27: 131-132.